

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

The result of the Republican Nominating Convention was a surprise to the country. It seemed almost certain that Blaine was destined to receive the nomination, when the delegates began to cast their ballots, and his strength was not diminished to any considerable extent as the balloting progressed. The final contest was an aggregation of all the elements opposed to Blaine, concentrated upon a man who was not looked upon with any great favor as a candidate when the Convention assembled. It was an absolute necessity to prevent Blaine's nomination, which was sure and certain defeat before the people, that the friends of Conkling, Bristow and Morton should unite upon a compromise candidate, surrendering their claims to the pressure of an overwhelming necessity. Rutherford B. Hayes, the present Governor of Ohio, was chosen as the man for the emergency, and he was nominated by only a bare majority.

Gov. Hayes enters upon the campaign under better auspices than were likely to attend the nomination of the more prominent politicians, although his strength before the masses is mainly negative in his character, when we glance over the whole country, for to a great degree he merits the designation of the "Great Unknown," which was the ideal character most feared by Blaine. He has mercilessly slaughtered the regular aspirants like Blaine, Morton and Conkling, and his coming to the surface ends the career of Grant, for which service we are duly thankful.

Hayes and Wheeler make a good ticket for the Republicans, however, and it is such a decided improvement that we are disposed to congratulate the voters of that party upon the result.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The customary meetings in the several townships for the purpose of levying local school taxes will take place on Saturday next, 24th inst., as provided by law. It is the duty and interest of every taxpayer to attend these meetings, and to inquire into the necessity for whatever tax may be proposed. The tax-payers of every school district must regulate this matter for themselves, and it would be proper for the local school trustees, who are best informed as to the wants of their respective territories, to make an exhibit of the probable amount needed for the maintenance of schools already established and for the location of others where they deem advisable. It is very evident that the condition of our people will not allow any useless taxation or extravagant expenditure of money even for the support of public schools. The indications are that the levy for State purposes next year will equal and probably exceed the levy for the past year, and the deficiencies will only add to the burdens imposed upon the property-holding class of our citizens.

In view of these facts, the local taxes ought to be made light as possible, without injuriously affecting the needs of the school system. We are not disposed to advise any churlish action in regard to the support of the public schools. As a friend to the education of the masses, we would earnestly desire that the present school system be made efficient and strong, so that the rising generation may receive benefit and advantage therefrom. But there are other interests which our people should carefully deliberate the whole question, and adjust their taxation in such a manner as will preserve the efficiency of the schools and meet the demands of the times for rigid economy in expenditures of public moneys.

An important duty devolving upon the people at these meetings is the location of schools for the coming year, which should not be neglected. The multiplication of schools is not advantageous in any sense, and it is far better to restrict the number to the actual needs of the school districts, instead of allowing the location to be made wherever the fancy or convenience of teachers might suggest. By limiting the number of schools, the local trustees can make contracts with teachers to fill up a longer time for the money allotted to their districts, and secure the maintenance of the schools for a longer period than can be done otherwise. The more schools located in any district the sooner the money is exhausted, and the less efficient is the instruction where the children are kept for only a small portion of the year under the charge of competent teachers. Besides, the limitation must work advantageously in another respect, which is to secure the best talent and energies of teachers, who are assured of employment for a definite period, and not dependent upon the contingency that additional schools will deprive them of the support calculated upon at the outset. The most efficient teachers cannot afford to subject themselves to the caprice of uncertain circumstances, and to secure the services of the most competent and deserving persons, it should be the aim of the people and the trustees to make arrangements with due regard to this end.

In conclusion, we would again urge a full attendance at the township meetings on next Saturday, and that the utmost caution and prudence be exercised in this important matter. All persons who pay taxes are deeply interested in the levy which may be made, and the subject of education among the masses is one of the most important which can be presented to our people. Every good citizen must perceive the necessity for attending these meetings, and aiding in giving direction to its deliberations. A failure to attend will not excuse any one from the responsibility for unwise and hasty action, nor lessen the burdens of an improvident and unnecessary taxation.

—Mr. G. T. Scott, of Newberry, died on Wednesday morning last after a long and painful illness, in the 69th year of his age. He was a native of Maryland, and removed to Newberry about thirty-five years ago. For a long time he was Chairman of the Board of the Greenville and Charleston Railroad at that point. A consistent member of the Baptist Church, and a man of integrity and sterling worth, he will be greatly missed in that community.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Williamston Female College.

The fifth Commencement of the Williamston Female College has just been celebrated, and notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances of continued inclement weather, from the first to the very last of the occasion, it was yet a pronounced success, and gave great satisfaction and pleasure to those whose good fortune it was to witness its proceedings. The weather, as a matter of course, seriously interfered with the size of the audiences, and yet they were quite large under the circumstances.

Rev. A. B. Woodfin, of Columbia, preached the sermon before the Christian Association on Wednesday evening, the 14th inst., and for eminent appropriateness to the occasion, it was such a sermon as you rarely hear excelled. "Buy the Truth," was his subject and text, and for about an hour he discoursed with such earnestness, power and fidelity to his trust as to leave the impress of his subject and of himself firmly fixed upon his congregation. The question, "What is truth?" the answer, "I am the truth," and the precept of the text will indicate the general direction of the sermon. Mr. Woodfin's contribution to the interest of the occasion, and his general bearing as a Christian gentleman well among us have made for him no mean reputation, and his return to Williamston will be hailed with pleasure by all classes of our people.

With Thursday, the 15th, came the rain in increasing measure. Hon. James Farrow, President of the Laurensville Female College, was expected to address the Erosophic Society at 11 o'clock. The high water of the swollen streams preventing his arrival, the Rev. Mr. Darby was induced to take the place of the orator of the day, and though called on at short notice, he occupied the position with much gracefulness and efficiency. After a humorous introduction, he presented his theme, "Usefulness the appropriate life-work of man," and for a length of time—too short for the satisfaction of his audience and yet long enough to leave his subject well digested in their memory and consciousness—he delighted, instructed, and edified his hearers. His well-timed and graceful allusion to the motto of the Society, "Always do right!" in the conclusion of his address, was a happy device which cannot but leave a beneficial influence on his youthful auditors, for whom his address was mainly intended. Mr. Farrow came later in the day, and was induced to deliver his address at an unreasonable hour. Unfortunately, the audience was quite small and the circumstances untoward. His subject was the "Importance of little things." It is hoped Mr. Farrow may be induced to repeat his visit under circumstances more favorable for him and the community.

The Kindergarten exposition came on later in the afternoon. This proved a delightful entertainment, and won for its teachers and pupils golden opinions from all quarters. It was under the management of Miss Wagner, formerly of Charleston, assisted by Miss Mattie Lander. It is simply object teaching, relieved by pleasant recreation, so that the children, almost unconsciously, and with scarcely any weariness, learn many important lessons and gain much valuable information. All hail to the Kindergarten!

With the night came the crowd to the concert. The rain continues, and yet the people come until the Chapel contains a large, intelligent, refined audience. Many within hearing of the College bell were obliged to stay away, and yet enough were present to give great zest to the happy occasion, and to make as the earnings of the evening between eighty and ninety dollars. Here is the programme:

FIRST PART.
1. Anthem—"O Trade ye the Lord!" Misses Addison, Boyles, Connor, Cook, Richardson, DeGraffenried, Self, Swygert, Dabbs, A. Werts, DeMontigny, Herndon, Finger, Gilliland, Parker, and others.
2. Song—"Hail, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty!" Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
3. Solo—"The Lord is my strength and my shield." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
4. Two-Part Song—"O, how sweet the hunter's song." Misses C. Lander, Dukes, Reid, L. Jones, Westfield, and others.
5. Solo—"The Lord is my strength and my shield." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
6. Solo—"The Lord is my strength and my shield." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
7. Solo—"The Lord is my strength and my shield." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
8. Solo—"The Lord is my strength and my shield." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
9. Solo—"The Lord is my strength and my shield." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
10. Solo—"The Lord is my strength and my shield." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.

SECOND PART.
1. Kindergarten Game—"The Miller." Misses D. Anderson, Fergus, Weber, E. Werts, S. Hutchison, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
2. Two-Part Song—"The Last Rose of Summer." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
3. Song—"Waiting." Misses S. L. Reid, Independence, Va.
4. Solo—"The Lord is my strength and my shield." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
5. Solo—"The Lord is my strength and my shield." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.
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10. Solo—"The Lord is my strength and my shield." Misses Wood, R. Moore, S. Brown, R. Horton, L. Jones, M. Prince, and Westfield.

The concert was pleasing to all. It was pronounced by competent authority to be the best yet had at this rising institution; and this is held to be no faint praise. Misses Hagen and Purvis and Mrs. Lander, in charge of the Music Department, are making quite a reputation for this growing institution, in the proficiency and improvement of their scholars.

Three young ladies—Miss Ella E. Cox, of Abbeville, Miss Mary M. Mood, of Laurens, and Miss Susie L. Reid, of Independence, Va.—received their diplomas as full graduates. The subjects of their graduating compositions were beautifully woven into their graduating song, which formed the basis of the President's Baccalaureate address, which, without his permission, I send you for publication: "Yes, dear children, all too true—'all things earthly are a breath.' The beautiful things of nature and of art do hardly reach complete maturity before decay sets in to mar and spoil, and make the dearest objects of our eyes and ears, and oh! if this was only all! If, in their passage, every thing went well, if no collision ever should occur, or sudden dire disaster dash the lovely train to death, then could we somewhat hope to acquiesce in the swift passage. But you say you have seen Beauty and Anguish, hand in hand, traversing the downward slope to death; and you tell of fair Erosophia, of masculine but beautiful Boddice, and of the lovely daughter of the hasty Jephthah! Would it be rash or wrong to hope that those who come upon the stage when we have passed away, may not, with equal truth, tell the story of the lives of Ella, and of Manie, and of Susie, as of lovely, beauteous maidens, who, on a summer night, amid festive scenes, commenced the very age of their gladsome lives, with bright anticipations; but who met betimes with dire reverses of various kind, and by one or altogether, walked in sadness hand in hand with anguish down to death!

"But, see! 'amid the darkness shines the star.' The stately Jupiter lights up the Eastern sky, and lovely Venus well illumines the Western. And, lo! the stars, Syria and Altair send down their unreflected rays from stations far beyond the reach of human measurement. Just yesternoon I looked aloft, and nothing could I see of all their brilliancy; but now the spangled heavens, 'a shining their great Original proclaim.' So often as you say, adversity and anguish visit the growth of virtue, and prepare the afflicted for the m'ny deeds of life. "But, after all, this view of life is but one-sided and unfair. Our lots are cast here not for mere enjoyment of the scenes through which we pass, though this, as far as lawful, is our aim; our mission in our present pilgrimage is that we may declare and do, and, if it need be, suffer all the righteous will of Him who placed us here, and thus ourselves become prepared and be the means of others' preparation for the unalloyed enjoyment of the everlasting hereafter. O Eden is the human spirit must endure the crucible of sorrow, that the gold, unmixt with dross, may from his shining surface perfectly reflect the holy image of its Maker.

"Let, then, this lesson be the last, as most useful as the best, which I have ever had impressed upon you: 'Buy the truth' and realize in all its precious power and fullness, that it is only Jesus Christ the Lord who truly says: 'I am the truth.'"

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

A Fuller Account of the Platform of the Convention.

CINCINNATI, June 15.
The platform adopted at the Republican National Convention, and a statement of its duty to protect the rights of all the people. The enforcement of the constitutional amendments, the permanent pacification of the Southern section of the Union, the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights are the duties to which the Republican party are sacredly pledged.

The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments is vested by those amendments in the Congress of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn obligation of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put into immediate and vigorous exercise all their constitutional power for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and securing to every American citizen complete liberty and equal equality in the exercise of all civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand a Congress and Chief Executive whose courage and fidelity to these duties shall not falter until the results are placed beyond dispute or recall.

The very first act of Congress signed by President Grant the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and solemnly pledged its faith to make provision, at the earliest practicable period, for the redemption of the United States bonds. The Commission on the public debt, public merit and national credit demand that the promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payments. The fifth plank alludes to civil service reform, and the sixth refers to schools and embodies Blaine's proposed amendment to the constitution.

Eight. The revenue necessary for current expenditures and the obligations of the public debt must be largely derived from duties on importations, which, so far as possible should be adjusted to promote the interest of American labor and advance the prosperity of the whole country.

The ninth plank opposes further grants of lands to corporations and monopolies, and the tenth calls for the modification of treaties, for the protection of adopted citizens, and legislation to protect emigrants.

Eleventh. It is the immediate duty of Congress to fully investigate the effect of the emigration and importation of Mongolians on the moral and material interests of the country.

Twelfth. The party recognizes with approval the advance in securing the rights of women by State legislation.

Thirteenth. The plank declares sovereign power over the Territories to exclude polygamy, and the fourteenth declares that the pledges to the soldiers and sailors must be fully fulfilled.

Fifteenth. We sincerely deprecate all sectional feeling and tendencies. We therefore turn with deep solicitude to the Democratic party, and as its chief hope of success upon the electoral vote of a united South secured through the efforts of those who were recently arraigned against the nation, and we invoke the attention of the country to the grave truth that a success thus achieved would reopen sectional strife and imperil national honor and human rights.

The sixteenth plank charges the Democratic party with being the same in character and spirit as when it sympathized with treason; and, alluding to the course of the lower House, warns the country against a party alike unworthy and incapable.

Seventeenth. The national administration merits commendation for its honorable work in the management of domestic and foreign affairs, and President Grant deserves the continued and hearty gratitude of the American people for his patriotic and his immense services in war and peace.

The following is the result of the balloting in the convention to date. Necessary to a choice, 379:

FIRST BALLOT.—Blaine, 285; Morton, 124; Bristow, 113; Conkling, 96; Hayes, 64; Hartman, 63; Jewell, 11; Wheeler, 8.
SECOND BALLOT.—Blaine, 298; Morton, 111; Bristow, 114; Conkling, 92; Hayes, 61; Hartman, 63; Wheeler, 3; Wheeler, 2.
THIRD BALLOT.—Blaine, 298; Bristow, 121; Conkling, 90; Hartman, 63; Hayes, 67; Morton, 113; Washburne, 1; Wheeler, 2.
PENNSYLVANIA, upon being called for the second ballot, asked time for consultation. The chair has decided that each delegate from Pennsylvania can vote as he chooses.

Thompson, of Indiana, severely denounced the chairman for bringing into the arena of their convention his personal difficulties.

Subsequently the chairman disavowed any intent to abuse his powers, and confessed that his colleague had irritated him into a retort, but he withdrew his remarks.

FOURTH BALLOT.—Blaine, 292; Bristow, 126; Conkling, 84; Hartman, 71; Hayes, 68; Morton, 108; Washburne, 3; Wheeler, 2.
FIFTH BALLOT.—Blaine, 287; Bristow, 114; Conkling, 82; Hayes, 102; Hartman, 69; Morton, 95; Washburne, 3; Wheeler, 2.
SIXTH BALLOT.—Blaine, 308; Bristow, 111; Conkling, 81; Hartman, 50; Hayes, 113; Morton, 85; Washburne, 4; Wheeler, 2.
SEVENTH BALLOT.—Hayes, (nominated) 384; Blaine, 351; Bristow, 21.

The following is the detail vote of the seventh ballot: Blaine—Blaine, 17; Bristow, 3; Arkansas—Blaine, 1; Hayes, 1; California—Blaine, 6; Hayes, 6; Colorado—Blaine, 6; Connecticut—Blaine, 2; Bristow, 7; Hayes, 2; Delaware—Blaine, 6; Florida—Blaine, 8; Georgia—Blaine, 14; Bristow, 1; Illinois—Blaine, 6; Indiana—Blaine, 1; Iowa—Blaine—Bristow, 3; Hayes, 2; Kansas—Blaine, 10; When Kentucky was called, Harlan withdrew Bristow's name and cast the vote of Kentucky, 24, for Hayes. Louisiana—Blaine, 14; Hayes, 2; Maine—Blaine, 14; Maryland—Blaine, 16; Massachusetts—Blaine, 6; Hayes, 11; Michigan—Hayes, 22; Minnesota—Blaine, 9; Hayes, 1; Mississippi—Hayes, 16; Missouri—Blaine, 20; Hayes, 10; Nebraska—Blaine, 6; Nevada—Hayes, 6; New Hampshire—Blaine, 7; Hayes, 3; New Jersey—Blaine, 12; Hayes, 6; New York—Blaine, 61; Hayes, 1; North Carolina—Blaine, 20; Ohio—Hayes, 44; Oregon—Blaine, 6; Rhode Island—Blaine, 2; Hayes, 6; South Carolina—Blaine, 7; Hayes, 7; Texas—Blaine, 1; Hayes, 15; Vermont—Hayes, 10; Virginia—Blaine, 14; Hayes, 6; West Virginia—Blaine, 6; Hayes, 4; Arizona—Blaine, 2; Dakota—Blaine, 2; District of Columbia—Blaine, 2; Idaho—Blaine, 2; Montana—Hayes, 2; New Mexico—Blaine, 2; Washington—Blaine, 2; Wyoming—Blaine, 2; Tennessee—Blaine, 6; Hayes, 16.

The nomination of Hayes was made unanimous.

Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York, was nominated for Vice President.

The following were the nominations for Vice President: Stewart L. Woodford, Gen. Hawley, Fred T. Frelinghuysen, and Wm. A. Wheeler. The latter was called. When New York was called, Woodford took the platform and withdrew his name. When South Carolina had been called, Wheeler, having already received 966 votes, Kellogg, of Connecticut, withdrew the name of Hawley, and moved that Wheeler be nominated. The nomination was so declared. The usual resolutions of thanks were passed.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE SOUTH.—The June reports of the Department of Agriculture indicated a slight reduction in the area in cotton and comparatively late planting. Stands are good, except in the case of too early planting or inundation. The growth is not up to the average of the season. Healthy and improving condition and clean culture are reported, with exceptions caused by heavy rains that stimulate the growth and prevent working.

The largest local reduction of area has been in Louisiana, caused by the overflow and wet weather in the planting season. The next largest is in Tennessee, where the season has been cold and wet. In certain districts in Texas there has been an effort to substitute corn for cotton, but in more than a fourth of the counties there has been a positive increase, and in nearly half the remainder no decrease, while the enlargement of the total area of arable land is rapidly increasing.

The figure for acreage are as follows: North Carolina 99, South Carolina 99, Georgia 94, Florida 89, Alabama 90, Mississippi 98, Louisiana 98, Texas 100, Arkansas 90, Tennessee 95. The reduction is equivalent to about 3 per cent. In Virginia and North Carolina there is some complaint of bad stands and small growth from cold nights, though the plants are healthy and the culture is generally clean. The late planting promises well.

In South Carolina, early seeding has been productive of poor plants. The condition averages very high.

In Georgia seasonable rains, fine weather for work, and abundant labor have been very favorable. The drought in the time of planting has affected cultivation unfavorably.

In Florida the stands are generally good, and in Mississippi and Alabama the plants are healthy though small.

In Louisiana the overflows have seriously injured the crop in exposed localities.

The drought in some parts of Texas has been injurious.

The plant is looking well in Arkansas and Tennessee, with the exception of places injured by excessive rains and inundation.

The condition of the several States is as follows: North Carolina 101, South Carolina 98, Georgia 103, Florida 82, Alabama 94, Mississippi 92, Louisiana 98, Texas 90, Arkansas 95, Tennessee 98.

A MAN CANNOT SERVE TWO MASTERS.—Two or three days ago it was officially announced that prominent and honored fellow citizen, Dr. C. Tompkins, had been appointed by Gov. Chamberlain as County Treasurer of Edgefield.

Dr. Tompkins, who is not only one of the most intelligent men of our country, but also one of the richest, and who comes of an old and noble family, has declined to accept the office.

We have not had a personal interview with Dr. Tompkins, but having known him intimately from school days, we understand his feelings and his motives perfectly. He is a true and life-long Democrat, and as the Democratic party of the South is so much at heart to allow himself to become in the slightest degree trammelled by fealty to any other master. He is eminently a business man and might have served the business people of Edgefield well as County Treasurer, but he serves them all more devotedly and more permanently by setting them the example of not handling, not touching, the unclean thing.

Edgefield is proud and pure. She does design becoming a tool in such a wretched sham as the Chamberlain reform. Gov. Chamberlain must seek further aid from the Democratic party, and the party must seek further aid from the Democratic party, and the party must seek further aid from the Democratic party.

VANCE.—Ex-Governor Z. B. Vance was nominated as the Conservative candidate for Governor unanimously on the first ballot. Let the friends of the one end of the State to the other that the people's man has been placed in the lead by the people, and will lead the people to victory next November. The nomination of a candidate for Governor of the State of North Carolina by the Conservative party is a most important event in the politics of the State, and can augur only an omen for good. It shows the unanimity and determination which pervades our party, and presages an overwhelming victory.—Charlotte Observer.

Hon. Henry B. Anthony, of Rhode Island, was elected United States Senator for the fourth term by the Legislature of his native State.

—The Charleston News and Courier says that "the work of the Sessions Court of the recent term, has been disposed of with extraordinary dispatch and much satisfaction. Judge Reed has worked incessantly and untiringly, and to him, in the highest praise for his successful efforts to save expense to the country."

—The survivors of the Hampton Legion are notified that the sixth annual reunion of the survivors of Hood's Texas Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, will be held at the town of Bryan in Texas, on Wednesday, July 12, 1876, and that they are most cordially and fraternally requested to attend. All railroads have made excursion rates, and the hospitality of the town will be tendered visitors. The Texans are all anxious to meet again the noble men of South Carolina, who stood by them so long. The invitation is forwarded by Robert Burns, Secretary Hood's Texas Brigade Association.

—An Edgefield correspondent of the Journal of Commerce commenting upon the proclamation of the Governor, which large rewards are offered for the arrest of the lynchers of the Harmon murderers, says that "there are now at large three condemned murderers, who escaped from our county jail more than twelve months since, besides several other culprits of a lesser degree; and if there have been any rewards offered for or any attempts made to capture them, it has never come to the knowledge of your correspondent."

Mr. James McGrady, the oldest Mason in North America, residing about ten miles east of Winstboro, departed this life on the 10th inst. Mr. McGrady was born in Ireland, on the 18th of February, 1788, and was, at the time of his death, over eighty-eight years of age. He left his native country for America in October, 1816, and had been a resident of this country ever since he landed. He was made a Mason in Crumlin Lodge, No. 180, of Ireland, in the year 1814, and served as Worshipful Master for two years, and at the time of his death was a member of Winstboro' Chapter, No. 2, R. A. M.

OBITUARY.
Departed this life, on June 8, 1876, at his residence in Anderson County, Texas, of bilious fever, Mr. ALEXANDER H. WADSWORTH, who was born August 1, 1810, in South Carolina. He moved from there to Texas in the Fall of 1855. By his death we lose an honest and upright citizen. He leaves a devoted wife, three loving children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss—though we should not mourn for those for whom we have no hope.

TO RENT.
TWO ROOMS in West End of Waverly House, on ground floor. Apply to JOHN W. DANIELS.

DR. W. G. BROWNE,
DENTIST,
ANDERSON, - - S. C.
A reliable TOOTH POWDER for sale at twenty-five cents a box.

STRAYED!
FROM the subscriber, on the 3rd inst., a black mare MULE COLT, about two years old, tall and slender, mane and tail clean shaven. Had a yoke around her neck when she left. When last heard from was in the vicinity of Belton. Any information will be thankfully received, and suitable compensation given for any trouble.

G. W. WILSON, Belton, S. C.
June 22, 1876 49 19

MEDICAL CARD.
W. T. HOLLAND
HAS returned to Town, and will resume the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will be assisted by his son, S. N. HOLLAND, who is under his medical instruction. Office at their residence near the Baptist Church.

THE MORRIS GIN.
THIS GIN is still in the market, and after forty-two years' trial, is pronounced the BEST IN USE.

Price, \$3.00 per Saw. WAREHOUSES:
Address, E. T. MORRIS, Columbia, S. C.
June 15, 1876 48 3m

LUMBER! LUMBER!
I AM now prepared to furnish PINE, OAK, HICKORY and POPLAR LUMBER on the Blue Ridge and Air Line Railroads at Seneca City, in any quantities desired.

Mr. Jas. H. McConnell is my agent at Anderson, who will always be found at the Sheriff's Office, ready to wait on customers.

WM. J. HARBIN.
July 8, 1875 51

PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, GRINDING MILLS, SAW, FLOUR AND CRIST MILLS, MILL GEARING MADE BY THE WHEELING SHAFTELL, PULLEY AND HANGERS.

THE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, 7000 IN DOUBLE ADDRESS, POOLE & HUNT, SEND FOR CIRCULARS, BALTIMORE, MD.

RECEIVER'S SALE.
WILL be sold, at the Pendleton Factory, at public outcry, on FRIDAY, the 30th day of JUNE instant, commencing at 10 o'clock, the following Personal Property of the Pendleton Manufacturing Company, to wit:

Two Wagons and Wagon Gear, Fifty or Sixty Bushels Corn, Corn Shelter, Second-hand Bagging and Ties, Iron Safe, Office Furniture, Ledger, Journal and Day Book, Carpenter's Tools, Mattress and Bedding Cotton, Waste, And various household articles.

JOHN B. SITTON, Receiver.
June 14, 1876 48 2

DURYEAS' SATIN GLOSS STARCH.
TRY IT!
Use it once, and you will use no other.

DURYEAS' Improved Corn Starch,
Pronounced by Jurors of Great International Exposition, Paris, 1867, to be the 'PERFECTION OF QUALITY.'

A trial will insure its popularity everywhere. None genuine without Duryeas' on every package.

FOR SALE BY GROCERS GENERALLY.
June 8, 1876 47

Atlanta and Richmond Air Line R. R.
ATLANTA, GA., June 4, 1876.

GOING EAST.
Passenger Train, No. 1. Arrive. Leave.
Atlanta, 7:45 a.m. 8:00 a.m.
Seneca, 7:45 p.m. 7:45 p.m.
Greenville, 8:45 p.m. 8:45 p.m.
Spartanburg, 11:00 p.m. 11:00 p.m.
Charlotte, 11:00 p.m. 11:00 p.m.

GOING WEST.
Passenger Train, No. 2. Arrive. Leave.
Charlotte, 2:15 a.m. 2:15 a.m.
Spartanburg, 5:11 a.m. 5:11 a.m.
Greenville, 8:11 a.m. 8:11 a.m.
Seneca, 8:11 a.m. 8:11 a.m.
Atlanta, 8:11 a.m. 8:11 a.m.

JOHN B. PECK, Sup't.

Hard Times Played Out.

GOOD TIMES AHEAD!!

All You are Required to Do is to Go to HUBBARD'S,

And you will find out that just a Little Handful of Money will Buy an Armful of Goods.

IN order to make a change in my business, I have decided to close out my Stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES AND BOOTS, POTWARE, CROCKERY, &c., &c.

AT COST FOR CASH.
My stock in the future will consist of FAMILY GROCERIES, CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Please call soon and get Bargains in the above articles, which will be sold precisely at cost.
June 22, 1876 49 3m

Competitive Examination.

OFFICE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER, ANDERSON, S. C., June 20, 1876.

THE Board of County School Examiners will hold at the office of the County School Commissioner on Monday, 3rd day of July next, a free public competitive examination of those who desire to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the State Scholarships established and provided by "An Act to Establish certain State Scholarships in the University of South Carolina," approved February 20th, 1874.

REQUIREMENTS.
1. Candidates for examination must be fifteen years of age.
2. They must give satisfactory evidence of good moral character.
3. They must be examined in Orthography, Reading, Writing, mental and written Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History. Some knowledge of Algebra and Latin will also be necessary for admission into the University.

The final examination by the State Board of Examiners will be held at the University, commencing Monday, October 2nd, 1875.

County School Commissioner.
June 22, 1876 49 2

LATEST STYLES AT THE LADIES' STORE.

TO MY CUSTOMERS:
Allow me to inform you that I am receiving almost every day the very Newest and Latest styles of DRESS and MILLINERY GOODS, which I am selling, for CASH, at prices to suit.

Since I have adopted the cash system, I have found that it suits my customers much better, for prices are lower and the styles of goods later.